

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4814

1. Name

Historic 204 – 230 North Madeira Street
and / common

2. Location

street & number 204 – 310 North Madeira Street
city, town Baltimore
state & zip code Maryland 21231 county

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	X occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
X building(s)	X private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	X private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	X yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name
street & number telephone
city, town state & zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state & zip code

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check One

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check One

☒ original site
☐ moved:
date of move: _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This group of fourteen two-bay wide Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden bracketed cornices consist of two separate groups, probably built about a decade apart. 204 – 210 N. Madeira St. are early Italianate in style and were built c. 1875. 212 – 230 N. Madeira St. are late Italianate in style and were built in the 1880s.

204 – 210 are two stories in height, 12' 6" wide and occupy lots 50' deep. Each house is two rooms deep with a one-story rear addition. The houses were probably constructed in running bond and were originally painted, but now all are covered with formstone. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by a row of block modillions set against a deep, plain frieze area. A molding strip connects the upper frieze area with a similar plain lower frieze.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with scroll-sawn tympanums, and wood sills. None of the original 2/2 sash survive and openings are either filled with 1/1 replacement sash or boarded over. No details of the doorways can be seen beneath the boards. The houses sit on low basements, lit by a single-light sash, the entrances being reached by two concrete steps.

212 – 230 are ten two-story, two-bay wide late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices was built in the late 1880s. Only a few of the houses retain their original brick facades, which would have been painted; the remainder are covered with formstone. The houses are two stories in height, 12' 6" wide (the two end houses are 13' 6" wide and were designed to serve as combination storefront/residences) and occupy lots 58' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in common bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding, decorated with a cut-work band, supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets, decorated with grooves, that connect to a lower molding strip and once ended in a distinct trefoil pattern. The frieze panel, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated with a row of scallop shapes, created with a jig saw. A plain wooden lower frieze area extends down from the lower molding strip.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, composed of a double row of headers, and scroll-sawn tympanums. None of the original 2/2 sash survive and all openings are filled with 1/1 replacement sash. The sills are wood. Doorways have a single-light transom but no original doors remain. The houses sit on fairly low basements, lit by a single-light sash, the entrances being reached by three brick or concrete steps.

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitar	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportati	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: speci	

Specific dates c. 1875 and c. 1885

Builder/Architect

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of Italianate-style houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century.

The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 to \$1,500; small street houses for \$700 - \$900. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties, or sold them to other investors. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The land originally belonged to the Patterson family as part of their 18th century estate, which also included the land given by the family to the city for Patterson Park. In the late 1860s the Patterson heirs began developing this block by leasing parcels to various builders who constructed modestly scaled and priced housing for the mainly German immigrant families who were settling near the port-related fledgling industries of Canton. Most of the houses sold to mainly German-American semi-skilled tradesmen and laborers employed in nearby factories, who received mortgages from a variety of local building and loans, many of them sponsored by the German community.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

city, town Baltimore

date

telephone

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:
DHCP/DHCD
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023

B-4814

204-230 N. Madeira St.

BALTO. MD

112

103

98

110

105

98

105

115

105

105

70

70

110.6

100

5

125

70

N. WASHINGTON

N. CASTLE

N. CHESTER

N. COLLINGTON

N. PATTERSON PARK

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO 17

PUBLIC SCHOOL

LAMLEY

CHURCH

DUNCAN CARPENTERS WORKS

MOYER ST.

N. COLLINGTON AV.

N. MADEIRA ST.

1666

1667

1668

1669

1670

1684

1685

1686

1687

1688

1703

1704

1705

1706

1720

1721

1722

1723

B-4814
204-230 N. Madiera Street
Block 1688, Lots 076-089
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

